ADDITIONAL PROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Forty-First Revolution. Haro y Tamirez and a New Mexican Empire.

INTRIGUES OF THE CLERGY.

MANIFESTOES OF COMONFORT AND URAGA.

VIEWS OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence. Vera Cuvz, Jan. 21, 1866. sh Troubles in Mexico—The New Counter Revolution in

ould be worse than the present condition of the unbappy see in its leaders, the nation now finds itself plunged peless anarchy and devoured by civil war. The iron fanta Anna, even, we'e better than this.

lated from the capital or saved his becomby going over to the enemy and procouncing against his own ministry

this wonderful country.

Of course, with this state of affairs, we have had no heals for days at a time. The first line I have had from he capital for a week came not a half hour since, per the capital for a week came not a half hour since, per private courier. In the great city itself things appear quiet enough; but it is only that calm which preceies a storm. An experienced friend declares he expents an awful explosion there before long. Yet he adds, that very stagnation is awful—nothing is doing in the governmental departments, and the Ministry of Finance in particular is quite a sinecure. By the way, what of the three million dollars? Who's to touch that any fittle sum? Admitted it is withheld from the American claimants, can any government in thexace be found sufficiently perimenent to hold on until the cash shall be carefully counted over? Yet the proper use of that money here just at this crisis might redeem the country. But what Mexican chief would make a proper use of it? True, he could pull down and set up a dynasty; but who would be any better off for it?

could pull down and set up a dynasty; but who would be any better off for it?

Highway rebberies are extremely rife. For travellers to ecspe being robbed is dee sed little short of the minaculous. Two unfortunate foreigners were murdered by the gentlemen of the road the other day, just beyond Orizaba. They refused to submit to the operation of being robbed, and were accordingly summarily disposed of. These robbers are invariably soldiers or deseriers. They do not, as a general thing, molest the mails, but it makes no difference; for now not even the correspondence is safe. It may escape the amateur knights errant; but the professed pronunciador don't suffer a solitary letter to pass, if they can belp it.

Mexico for the Mexicans.

PROGRAMME OF THE GREAT EMPIRE, WITH ITURBIDE OR BARD T TAMERIZ AT ITS HEAD—ANOTHER CRUSALE TREACHED IN DEFENCE OF THE PRIVILEOUS OF HARD TREACHED IN DEFENCE OF THE PRIVILEOUS OF HARD MANAGEMENT, AT ITS HEAD—ANOTHER CRUSALE MATRICUS OF THE MEXICAN CLEBERY, RIC., LTC., Etc., LTC., LTC., LTC., Etc., LTC., and brings us every day more and more into immunent diagner of lessing our early bought independence and nationality, as unfortunate Peland and chore nations have, from similar causes and under like chromatances, lost theirs—considering that this meiancholy situation be comes from day to day more irremediable, not only on account of the vicious cycle in which we are kept by the division of opinions and parties, which incessantly oppress and harrass us, but also because there are in our midst traitors, who foment these divisions and intestine discords, in order to render us the helpless prey of foreign ambition—finally, considering that such deep degradation and general disinfegration of the national elements proceed, without a doubt, from the scandalous violation of the plan of iguals and the compact of Cordova, by virtue of which this empire of Anahuat receivered its primitive independence, as well as from the violence we suffered and still suffer forcing upon us, as it does, political asystems and forms of government side covictions, our territorial extension, our heterogeneous population, and all our peculiar circumstances—we have deliberately alopted and propose to the heroic Mexican nation the fillowing definite plan for the regeneration of their political and social future —

Article 1. The Mexican nation is, and shall be, inde-Article 1. The Mexican nation is, and shell be, inde-

pendent and sovereign, and assumes for the third time the heroic denomination of the "Fmpire of Anahuac." Art 2. Their roligin is, a deball be forever, the Ro-man Cetholic and Apoetolic, without public toleration of

Art 2. Their religion is, a d shall be forever, the Roman Catholic and Apoetolic, without public toleration of any other.

Art. 3. Their form of government shall be the constitutional bereditary momarchy core a ponding to the habita, customs and necessities of the country, according to the judgment of their representatives.

Art. 4. The nation preclaims immediately as their Emperor Senor lior Agustin de liurbide, the cicer; in the event of the latter not accepting the imperial dignity, they proclaim bene forth with the same character. Senor D. Antenio de H-ro y laminers should the latter also decline it, their Emperor shall be whomsoever the Cortica acceptable to this effect shall elect.

Art. 5. Immediately after this political movement shall have taken pasoe, a sourceme, provisional legislative Junta shall be formed, composed of two representatives for each department or terditory of those who actually form the nation, the members of which shall be mominated by the shref author of the present plan, assisted by four individuals, who shall likewise be chosen by him, and who only its full confidence; the said Junta, before being formally installed, shall immediately preceded to nominate a regency conditing of three persons, who shall be provisionally clarged with the government of the empire, the Junta shall further. In accordance with the regency, or revoke the representatives, who are targete on the constitution or fondamental law of the empire, in six months from the day of their convocation, and is the meantime shall have it in charge to see that the present plan shall be carried out to the full extent contemplated.

Art. 6. The same provisional legislative Junta, together

and in the meantime shall have it in charge to see that the present plan shall be carried out to the full extent contemplated.

Art. 8. The same provisional legislative Junts, together with the regency, shall wait upon the Emperor, elected according to this plan by the bare fact of his saceptance, and shall administer to him immediately the appropriate oath. In the event of neither of the personages already designated becoming Emperor, the first assembly of constituent Cortes shall elect, by plurality of votes, whoseever may appear to them to be the fit of and must capable to establish definitively the empire, and he shall be sworn missediately before the assembled Cortes.

Art. 7. From the present day it is unsiterably established that all Mexicans, either by birth or adoption, seconding to the laws framed to that effect, shall be citizens of the empire, and entitled to all public employments and functions, according to their merits and qualifications, without any distinction between the races or classes of which the population is composed.

Art. 8. The persons and property of all inhabitants of the empire, be they citizens or not, shall be invited by respected and protected by the present plan, and the government which, by virtue of it, shall be established to as in inster the supreme functions of the State.

Art. 9. The secular and regular elergy, as also the amoy, shall enjoy their privileges and immunities according to the laws of the Slat July, 1856, and those which shall be bereatter passed.

Art. 10. The supreme provisional Legislative Junts, as also the Cortes, shall provide for the regulation and reform of all branches of the public administration, and be watchird that all political, civil and military functionaries be considered and respected in their employments according to their merits, and only those who manifest in an express and marked macner their dissatisfaction with this plan, and the form of government established by it, that I be dismissed.

with this plan, and the form of government established by it, the libe dismissed.

Art II. The army, which proclaims the plan and which adheres to it and supports it until its complete trium ph shell have been secured, is called, and shall be called the "Regenerating Army," and honceforth will take unter its protection, latly, the preservation of the Roman Calmoic and Acoustic religion; 2ily, the independence of the suppre, under the form of government was yet claimed ally, the preservation of all social with the preservation of military describes the whole two lates they the faithful observance of the arm until the ampire shall be definitively established.

Art 12 The tribunals in their respective branches, as also the administration of justice, with which they are entrusted, shall continue ascording to the organisation and the laws which were decreed on the 31st July, 1855, until the supreme provisional legislative Junta, in agreement with the regency, shall have otherwise provised.

Art. 13. A full and general amnesty is manediately granted for all political crimes without any exceptions, but such as regards the rights of third persons who may have been injured by them; and which can be legally vindicated before the competent judicial authority.

Art. 14. The first assembled Congress shall take care that the first Emperor who accepts such an elevated and august charge, if unmarried, shall contract matrimony with a Mexican directly descended from the original and indigenous race; the choice of whom, by absolute plansitility of votes, is likewise devolved on the first Congress of the constituent Cortes.

Art. 15. Until the Cortes are called together to form the imperial constitution of the country, the regency or the Emperor, if he should already exist by a previous understanding with the supreme provisional legislative Junta, are charged with giving to he precent plan the inveroretation and developement which its spirit as well as its letter demands.

[Here follows the enumeration of the different military chiets, with the names of their respective regiments, and the streets and houses where they live.]

[LIANO DER RODEO, Dec. 3, 1866.

chiets, with the names of their respective regiments, and the streets and houses where they live.]

LLAND DER RODRO, Dec. 3, 1865.

TO SR. ANTONIO DE HARO Y TAMIREZ:—

MY ITAR SENOR—YOU reserve herewith, in manuscript, a copy of the plan which is to be proclaimed on the 6th or 6th inst. and which, I hope, will meet with your approbation. We count uson nothing but Divine Providence and the valor of the native race, who enhusiastically proclaim this plan, as do also the other classes. We are in want of a prin ing press (I have a printer), in arder to multiply and cistribute the plan as well as the proclamations which must be everywhere disseminated.

You will observe that in the plan as well as the proclamations which must be everywhere disseminated.

You will observe that in the plan as real for countries freezens have prevailed with us to give him thus preference; notwithstanding this, we are all for coun for which reason have prevailed with us to give him thus preference; notwithstanding this, we are all for countries of the same we have no sympathy with him. I wait for your answer, should you be pressed to reply, in the camp or in its neighborhood and have with me the address to the chief of the political movement. In the hope of hearing immediately from you, I have the honor to subscribe myself your most affectionate setwant, and

A. S. Q. B. S. M.,

The Chief of the Political Movement.

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED BY THE OHIPS OP THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT TO THE WHOLE MEXICAN NATION.

FILLOW-CHIERNS—Heavy has been the weight of our

The Cuief of the Political Movement.

PROCLAMATION ADDRESSED BY THE OHIPP OF THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT TO THE WHOLE MEXICAN NATION.

PRILOW-CHIZENS—Heavy has been the weight of our misteriunes during the last thirry-five years that we have been an independent nation; deep has been the lethary not which we have sunken, but tired of suffering any longer under a tyranny produced by anarchy, and of contenting ourselves with the fiss guarantees the different forms of government have left us, we raise the cry of regeneration, processing the third Mexican emptre, and calling to cur ranks all men who love order, religion and process. It is well known to you that the present wicked government has recently issued decrees seising upon the property of confessions, a great scandal for a Catholic country like ours.

Companions! let us protest in a sclemn manner against such acts—let us die in defence of our holy mother the church, Jesus Carist founced it; he spilled his pretious blood for our salvation, and we, by following his example, will not do more than feeb y imitate it by shedding ours in the defence of an invincible faith; yes, let us protest, and may those weeked men perish who have deceived and betrayed an innocent people who opened to them in good faith the gates of Mexico.

In raising this holy cry we do not count upon other aid than that of livine Pryvidence and the high valor of the sons of Montezuma, the great indigenous race, despised and villified by all the governments hitherto established in our unfortunare Mexico. The valor and vittres which adorn us will give us the virtory over our enemies and glority in our country the manse of the horse who have been oppressed for the long period of three centuries and a half.

Compenions! I do not fear the danger which threatens us. On the contary, I count upon the true sons of the nation to realize my great acternice of restoring to the indetainable defences of the immortal curate Hidelgo their country, and of giving peace and happiness to our much beieved Mexico.

Sen

MANIFESTO OF THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO TO HIS FELLOW-

justice.

Convinced that the different parties who agi nte society

Justice.

Convinced that the different parties who agillate society here cause the rain of the country, I shall remain a stranger to all of them. I shall look only to virtue and merit, and servich for my chief support among it men of order and progress, and amidst rensible citizens who sindered which the happiness of their country. With these principles I shall not lose the precious freits of the revolution, and I will fulfil its promises by securing to respons and mornity that veneration which is due to them, by respecting the property and liberty of the citizens, by enuaring to the administration of justice a necessary independence, by giving the army and actional guard that consideration which they require, and likery, by defending new, as the price of my own life, the independence and integrity of the republic.

These great objects are, in my opinion, consistent with the wishes of the unjusty of the people, and comprise the chief rational wants; but in order to attain them it is indispensable that all Mexicans should be united and efficaciously co-operate. I therefore invite you, in the most solumn meaner and in all good faish, to so so, for them the government, surrounded by your agraps by and supported by the moral force of its fellow-citizens, will not make useless efforts; and its attention not being of tracted by domestic quarter, it can exclusively evocational to the progress and well-being of the country. But it, instead of lending the government a necessary of operation, the citizens put obtacles into way however grass may be its energy and however right and just its antention, its best concerned measures will fail, and it cannot be responsible for results to avoid which it had not the power.

Fellow-Citizens—I desire to dedver into the hands of a

ot the power.

Fellow-Citizens-I desire to dedver into the bands of a

intertions, its best emerced measures will fail and it cannot be responsible for results to avoid which it had not the power.

Fellow-Citizens—I desire to deduce into the bands of a legally constituted nation the sacred deposit I have been entranted with tree from the obslecies which to day impede the march of public saliars, and all my efforts will lend to fix the basis of the prespectly and great ness of flexico. I call God to whereas the shoerity of my intentions. You will see my sets, and I protect that they never shall give the site to the pure particulan which and mates your tellow citizen. IGNACIO COMONFORT.

MANIFESTO OF C. JOSE LOPEZ URAGA.

El Belafagop publishes the following manifests of C. José Lopez Uraga, well deserving of the States of the loco, therefare, Guanajuato, San Inde Potos, and of several other of the federation and general in-chief of the national forces, addressed to his follow offixens:—

Mexicans—To-day I accepted and swore to maintain the plan preclaimed by the troops of Sierra Gorda on the 2d inst. In taking the direction of them, I comile in their trumph, because I conflice in the good sense of the nation and the protection of themes, We defend in our plan—that of the sell being of society, since we call for erganization, that of law since we protoin it as our basis that of the swell being of society, since we call to reganization, that of the army, since we intend its reform and better organization; that of the army, since we intend its reform and better organization; that of the bedy of the clergy, which is actually outraged and willifed; and that of the church, in property of which belongs to the peop, occupied with a view to dilapidate them, are fixed and that of the church, in property of which belongs to the peop course of the workman, earlies will be made, but of the self-people, since we intend its course of the workman, earlies of the bedy of the clergy, which is actually outraged and willifed; and that of the source of the workman, earlies and the people of the people

This is my programme, which I swear before my fellow-tizens to fulfill giving, at the end of my mission, to be ration an account of my conduct.

JOSE LOPEZ URAGA.

Prom the Heraido of theoro, Dec. 25, 1855.]

Prom the Heraido of theoro, Dec. 25, 1855.]

Prom the Heraido of theoro, Dec. 25, 1855.]

Whe the Mistrantal Programme the President of the republic, who has placed us at the head of the Departments of foreign affair, the Intuity, ecclesistical matters and justice, have deemed it a cuty to explain frashly and density their pol Ical, assimilaterative and communical principal and the performance of the panels of circly affair, the Intuity, ecclesistical matters and justice, have deemed it a cuty to explain frashly and density their was a pole of the preserving intributed the matter of the panels.

We consider our main duty to lie in preserving intributed in the programme of the national critical programme of the panels of the condition of the constituent of the panels with a spirit of sincers rice in the panels of the pane

Mexicans—When I proclaimed in Acapulco, in accordance with the illustrious chief of the Postty, the place of Ayulls, my object was to free my beloved country from the harcacous tyranny by which it was ensiated, and to restore to my fellow citizens the rights of free wen. Divine Providence protected our efforts, rubit against my and the revolution terminated in the establishment of a liberal government in Coernwacza.

Full of hope and ardent enthusian il looked for wiss reforms, which my country so much needed for its well being and at the same time I enceavoral to revolve the firm unerable clements of prosperity willich the hand of Prividence has so richip blessed it with. But unfortunerable clements of prosperity willich the hand of Prividence has so richip blessed it with. But unfortunerable clements of prosperity willich the hand of Prividence has so richip blessed it with. But unfortunerable clements of prosperity willich the hand of Prividence has so richip blessed it with. But unfortunerable clears and the machine trains and the reduction of the article, for the sethificant my department, the only injudicies made will be directed to the capacity, morally, and for mer services of applicants.

You all are witnesses to what has passed during that period, and you know by whatefrumntances I have been induced to take possession of the surrence government against my own will, and notwinhalanding my opovintion of the numbertaking that has already been commenced to the possession of the surrence government against the period, and you know by whatefrumntances I have been content to the prosperity of the process of the revolution appeared to be hight and clear.

You all are witnesses to what has passed during that have litherto be onget to the Treature of the purpose of collecting the day a necessary to the sound as a personal restorance as a necessary to the sound as a personal restorance as a necessary to the sound as a necessary to the results of the proportion and the possession of the surrence of the proportion coud in the laws relating to the system of hypothecan the reforms mecessary to facilitate the division and beivision of such property, and its partial silenatin, there in any way affecting the rights of mortgage credi-

succession of such property, and its parast stemation, without in any way affecting the rights of mortgage creditors.

A law will be passed piving facilities to foreigners in the sequestion of real estate. In the infiring or consider, all the improvements suggested by the attraced state of society will be adequal. Such reforms as may be noted will be introduced in the law regulating the printipes; to be conceded to the persons inventing, perfecting and introducing any new branch of industry. Public exhibitions of egulated in a manner adapted to the improvements in times branches. In time, a judicious system of economy and a wise expenditure of the funds belonging to the freezest persons, will, if a nepset cause rapid progress to be made in the material improvements required by the country, among the a special attention will be restored upon the repair and proper ours of reads, and personally upon the repair and proper ours of reads, and personally upon the oranges of the valley of Mexico.

The army will be resucced to a festing in keeping with the capacity of the national treasury. The government will be festive great care upon its reform and discipline, and endeavor to place in its no position to discharge the opens or writch twa instituted. The notice of element the government, as well as the protection of all the towns and villages that have been heretofore exposed to the work the hope that Frontier has but an end to the

the frontier will be an abject of uncontring attention the preventment as well as the protection of all the towns and villages that have been heretofore exposed to he attacks of harbertans.

With the hope that Providence has but an end to the vit wars and descendent that have convulsed our country, and that there is now a possibility of an oldating a national government, supported by public options and strong end respectable at the same line, we shall devote all our edgets to the realization of its pressure. Should civil was infortunistly prevent us from carrying to our we shall confine our efforts to preserving rational unity, to southing positical passions, we oppositely prevent us our expressing the excesses of incident por ratios, and, in line, to processing the access of incident por ratios, and, in the opposition of the assembled together, we may render their body an account of the use which we have made of the extraordinary power vested by the resolution in the hands of his Incellency the freedlenc, the Excellency has been pleased by give his approbation of the perions situation in which the public now made that he made and the face of the accession, and may it in ratio previous struction in which the public now made that he face which we have made the face opinion. This imple he our only incentive to the painful and difficult task which which we have undertwise, in order to be of some survice to our country and to make a suitable return for the confidence with which have have been honored by his Excellency the Previous of the four private life, in order that some other of our fellow officers, more skillful and more fortunate than our over the provious and difficult task in the management of public affairs, my take our place in the exception and difficulties of the country.

LUIS LE LA ROSA Minister of Positic Order than June 1 and 1

[From the Few Orleans Pinayane, Pec. 20.]
The sceneship Texas, Capt. Forces, arrived at the tree shortly before neon to day, with intelligence from era Crus to the F2d inst., and from the capital to the

Vera Crus to the 22d inst., and from the capital to the 19th.

The Texas left Vera Crus on her regular day, and was doe here yesterday. On her departure, however, she encountered a heavy norther for twenty hours, and subsequently a very heavy gale from the northeast sprang up and continued till she resched the Southwest Pass. This, of course, is sufficient to account for her retardation to the har. She crossed the har again at 6 o'clock last evening, and was further de ayed eight hours in the river by feg.

The Texas brings the following passengers:—

H. E. Perry, Geo. M. Zires, Cen. F. Pahus, Gen. G. del Celleje, Br. M. Mum. J. Biesserfen, J. Muneado, Wm. West, J. R. Mayo, and nineteen in the steerage.

On freight the Texas brings 500 [32 in specie and fifteen this of chims to F. Cermerden. Her specie is consigned as follows:—

as follows:

"M. Feyno, 24,000; J. Y. de Egana, 216,376; Bruglere & Co., 25,760; Februidt & Co., 25,000; E. J. Forstell, 26,000; Caballero & Beaualdo, 210,000; Pung & Avelano, 21,600;
Ceptain Fo; bes rejects that the American schooner

there are liven it comparation to a vient overovery, which compeled the requestry to leave the difference of employ with Figures. Repeating this manustreagain are again, he desired ample epidetunities for someting his comparing the compeled and second his endeaver again his comparing the comparing his completely by a heavy hire. At length, when the diagence reached a place and falled predes it was perseaved that have beautiful also had suffered by diagences. Figures has been a received as an accomparie in this ecosys and is now in prison here, but I took whe her anything will be done to him. After the high of there is a like on a liven night have easily decaying the history factors and all of his needs that the good one of the reasting. [Our correspondent also that the good one of his period in New Orients on board the Texas ]

For some clays after the case pearance of Haro, we included in knowness the place of the insurgence at Zaropantha, uncortice or most of Guiffar and Orollas, and was in nediately appointed General in Chief of the movement.

was in neclistely appointed General in Chief of the movement.

Canonfort, after the treachery of Lallave's command, which described him, and passed over to the frameen's, organised a select brigate, and appointed as its reminender Severe Castillo, a General in whom he reposed the ulmost criticism. Before his departure he had an interview with Commont, and pressing his hand, swore sciences to be faithful to him even unite death. Having reached Sen Juan de tes Ilames, hey and tuebla, he passed and remained inactive. The government, astatished at his conduct, demanded an explaination. He arewere: that he needed a supply of noisy. The sum nequired was furthwith seat, and no

Gen. Uraya, who is drumming up his partisans in Quere tare and San Luis, with, as I learn, indifferent success.

Haro, the leader of the reactionary revolution, is ambiticus, unprincipled and dissolute, without a particle of prestige. He is the last man ever to become the liberator of his country. His plan is simply undisplied reaction, the tyrancy of the army, the despetism of the clergy, the dictatorship—in short, a return to all the will which have simicated Maxios so long and so severely. His success, in my opinion, would bring about more terrible caps in Mexico than those experienced under the administration of Sania Anna. But will be succeed?

I should rejoke at being side to assure you of the contrary, but the present government has committed so many diunters from the very commencement, that it has insylved the reactionsite with sitrong hopes of triumph. It is had struck first and paralyzed afterwards, its strength would now be irrestibile, but instead of this, it first an used the public with insumerable manifestors, and then concected a senies of inefficient, lifelyes measures, that pleased no party and disgusted all. A capital mistake was its hostility simultane may proclaimed to the amy and the clergy, while it failed to act with decision against either the one or the other. Forgetting the maxim "Divide and govern," it talled to use the acruy in order to break up the clergy, which, in its turn, would have been subsequently desirelyed. Its half measures, healtation and lack of mergy have consisted as a his lack wormsheet he was not been an every have consisted as a possible to the decay, which, in its turn, would have been subsequently desirelyed. Its half measures, besitation and lack of mergy have consisted as opposed to execution and line at two adversaries. The clergy tomants the faraticism of the lower classes, and faraishes the turd, while the army points its weapons against the overtheless, the people, I am sa 'isleed, are opposed to execution and if the government as a with even tobsorble with

the funds, while the army points its weapons against the government.

Nevertheless, the peeple, I am sa'isfled, are opposed to reaction; and if the government acts with even tolerable whelem and agaseity, the insurgents will be overthrown. The peation of things is now clearly and unsquivocally defined. It is a struggle between liberal principles and absolution. The triumph of the former will imaginate a new even of improvement—woral social and political. Unharpuly the ration at the government is organized in a new one of improvement in organized its battalisms of the National Guards, even though the pay has been increased to fifty cents per day. Thus it has succeeded only in forming a text list open are now centered to trium organized in the troops it expects to receive through him, from the northern frontier. If these troops arrive in time, the revolution will be chacked, otherwise it may triumph. Such is at present the political condition of the country, and, as you must perceive, it is highly critical. Time will seen tell the tale.

Generals Pacheo and Zires came passengers on the Texas, and are at present in our city. They were sentenced to exit by Comonfort, on the charge of having conspired with Haro y Tamariz, to overthrow the present government. The latter named general was also in custody and under scutence of exite, but he managed to clude the vigilance of his guards, and accomply and the next steamer of his pards, and accomply and the head of a powerful reactionary party—having been joined by the most of the old army of Santa Anna, which had been ignored by the new government.

There is no news of any interest aside from the few items given by our corresponment, sensely. Unkappy country it would be but onarities, and that Mexico is sunk still deeper in the slough of anarchy. Unkappy country it would be but onarities, and that Mexico is sunk still deeper in the slough of anarchy. Unkappy country it is a sense of payed tricks on old divares he would, methinks, hardly venture to slope for Guerrero spain

him to that step, to chastice the Lipace, although they afterwards made common cause with the Indians; that the act, he believes, is justified by the international law, and only regrets that Callahan to save historical law, and only regrets that Callahan to save historical law, and only regrets that Callahan to save historical law, and in the distribution of the consider that Callahan was not a private citizen but an emiloge of the State, in the milities, lending active service, as were the accomplices that followed him, reaches its climax.

This larguage of the Executive of Texas suggests to us the reflection of the power which one man had, the education each has received. Callahan was one of those adventurers who, neder the presence of saving the fideral continuits, which the infamous State Anna, by the detact of the Zecatecanos had discreyed, caused the revolt of Iexas in 1825, he was one of these who, with the excuse of soutaining in Cochula and Texas the liberalination—that by creer of the fleetish, San a Anna were also destroyed in that State by the Habacero, Pedro, Lamas, and the imbedle Martin Perfect de Cos—revolted with the empire of Iexas, thanks to the unfaithfunces of resident Jackson and to the inaptitude and military incapetity of San a Anna, who allowed himself to be surprised by the habitusted drunkard sam Houston, who nominally commanded the Iexans, and who, notwithes saident Jackson.

The recent journey to our Territory by the band of

The atres and Rabibletons.

Broadway Tractiff — Hr. J. W. Walleck, Jr., and Miss Jace Coemies will appear for the last time to-night, the former pleying bierouvio, and the lotter Juliet, in Shalaspeare's triggedy of "Rome and Juliet." The entertainments will corelione with the gorseous and thilling drama extided "The Sea of Ice," in which Mr. Fisher and Mme. Fornel perform.

Niblo's Ganden — Jerome Rave's last and very successful comicality, "The Schoolmaster," will be repeated this evening, together with the aprightly ballet, entitled "Katey, the Vivanciere," in which the charming damasees, Mile Robert, entained he leading charme er, supported by the Ravels and the ballet frouge. The entertainments close vith the comical pantomime of "Vol-au. Vent," Franceis in a favoite part.

Bowers Tractiffe — The legendary spectacle called "Herte the Hunier, or, the Demon Horseman," continues to draw vast house to the Bovery. In order to give juvenies and others an opportunity of witnessing this popular drama, it will be performed both in the afternoon and evening of to-day. Day performances of the pleas appear ab-clutely requisite, hundreds having left the doors, unable to obtain ingress, every right since the production of the play.

BURTON'S THEATHE.—Mr. J. H. McVeker, the Americaa comediar, whose début at this bouse was epetially commented upon in yesterday's paper, with mase his third appearance to-right in a new comic please called "Family Ties," written by the late Joseph M. Freid. To be followed by the laughable comedy entitled "Laugh When You Can".—Bound, Mr. Bauton; Geosamer, Mr. H. A. Perry.

Laura Kerse's Varieries.—Goldsmith's greatly admired comedy, "She Steeps to Conquer," will be greduced tonght, with a splendid cast, vir. Miss Keese, as Mis, Hardeastie, miss Regundles, as Miss Neville; Mr. G. Jordan, as Young Marlow, Mr. Base, as Hardeastle, and Mr. T. B. Johnston, as Toney Lumpkin. The amusements conclude with. "The School for Tigers," in which Mr. Johnston, Misses Keene, Mrs. Hough, and seme naif a come

PREADWAY VARIANCES—The "Nested Queen" will be reposed to night by the March children.

When's Miscribia—The new and amosing burlequal entitled "The Good For Nothing," will be played for the last up a tenight. From to the farce a choice selection of songs and choices will be given.

Burley's Syrenaddes bave placed on their programme for this eventing, several of the most popular and modern Ethiopian songs, charasse, solow, &c., which they render in uncurrassed style. Their entertainment concludes with the opera of "Sonnacabula."

China and Jaran.—The beautiful panoramic pictures of soc as reople manners, &c., in these comparatively noting with the opera of "Sonnacabula."

China and Jaran.—The beautiful panoramic pictures of soc as reople manners, &c., in these comparatively noting who countries are becoming quite popular. Mr. Bayard Taylor's lecture on Saturday, thereby giving assurance of the correctness of the representatively noting travelled in both Japan and Chins,). Academy Hall has been visited by large numbers of speciators eager to witness the pain ings.

Harm of J. M. Fish.—The Mobile papers of the 30th Japansy confirm the telegraphic report of the death of J. M. Fish, which we published on Sunday. The New seys:—The metancholy cuty devoves upon us of announcing the death of the manner of the Mobile theatre, Mr. J. M. Field. He expired a the Battle House, in this city, at half-past six o'clack on Monday morning. Since his return to his managerial duties, at the beginning of the winter, Mr. Field had been afflicted with a severe bronchul effective, the first seeds of which he thought were sown in Boston during his late visit and theatrical engagement in that city. His friends entertained, some few parts of the contact of the day seemed to inspirit and in some sort rejevente him—but barsh weather undid the good which the geolal days had secked. The protracted and extract reversity of the winter doubless hurried the end.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALXANAG FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

200 FIRES 7 66 MOON SET.S. C.

505 Sets. 5 24 High Wayer.

Post of New York, Pebruary 5, 1856, CLEARED.

Steam-bip Africa (Br., Shannon, Liverpool—8 Cunard.

Steam-bip Illinois Boges, Aspinwall—M C Roberts.

Ship S Brown, Show, Havana—R E Kelly.

Ship Emma Jane, Springer, New Orleans—Eagle A Hazard.

Fair New En pire, Randall, Havana—F Switt,

Erig G Stockham, Oliver, San Juan, Cuba—H B Brookman

STEAMSHIP BELIGIQUE. As we have received no tidings of the steamship He gique, the ploneer of the line between New York and Antwerp, and this being the twenty-sixth day choc she left Plymouth, we are led to believe that some accident has bappened to her, and that she has been compelled to return or has put away for Bermuda or some other port for repairs.

The U.S. mall steamship Entire, at the New York and Herro-

has put away for Bermuda or some other port for repairs.

The U.S mall steamship Fulton, of the New York and Havre
line, left resterday morning at a colock, on her trial trp, from
the Fast River to the point of the Hook. She was competied to
make her way through fields of floating ice, both the upper and
lover hay being almost closed with ice of great thickness. Her
performance was most rath factory—the engines working with
perfect regularity, driving the vessel through the opposing
masses with a regularity and succeed most gratifying to those on masses with a regularity and speed most gralifying to those on board. The Fulton is of the same size as the Araso, with dou-

reserve with a regularity and speed most gradifying to those on board. The Fulton is of the same size as the Araso, with double oscillating engines of equal power. She will take her place it the line, icaving here on the 9th inst, under the command of Capt J Wotton.

Stor J desprimer for Bath. Mo). Branholm, originally from Livergool Cet 79, with carpo of salt for Philadelphia, and which put no Queenstows. Nov 1 leaks, repute a said of again, returned to that port on the 17th ut, after being out of 3878, with loss of salts and spars, mainmast head carries away, and one man lost overboard.

Ship Maroametry of Kennebunki, Bell. from Callao for Valencia, which put into 8t Thomas last Oct leaking, having finished her repairs, proceeded Jan 13 on her voyage.

Ship Concuert Sears, from Boston, at New Orleans 27th ultidismated as before reported), left Boston on the 4th ultidismated as before reported), left Boston on the 4th ultidismated as perform up and continued until the 6th, when the wind shifted to the westward, and blew a heavy gate, say very heavy. At 35% o'clock AM 6th, lost fore and maintogralism mast; at 7 o'clock, mise ottopallout mast; at 2 AM next morning, lost maintain and miser toppmish and sprung both mixes a fing on her beam end, starboard quarter above an end of the wreck of a sunten brig halling from New 22 test morning the passage. On the 2d, this, weather very heavy writes of a sunten brig halling from New S 22 test in with the spring on her beam ends, starboard quarter aboves to the warek. The dead body of a man was seen lashed to the quester. (Brig Sami J Fiters, from New Orleans for Havana, and such its collaion with the ship James Erowy.)

Ship VAPALERO, lost on the Riding Rocks, when on her voyage trom New York to Liverpool, was 700 tons register, built at Phi acelphia in 1847, valued at 325,000.

BARK GEM—Capt Bowre, the agent of the Board of Under writers left his city 4th in the wrecking schr Exceisior, to render sessinance to the bark Gem, from Airlea, ashore on Block Islato. The vascel

Orier to fer Besten, for deck load of 300 staves.

Form Geo Davis for See 10.01, Smith, at Bolmes
frem Wilmington for Rosion, has exteriocated beavy w
lost meinsail. Iteres. On 20th, Wim Med arn, of New Ories
worked off jibboom and drowned.
Form Sarah B Jayrs Jayre, from Baltimore, and
from Hampton Folks for Rosion, put late Holmes He
ult, having been bloom off as far as lon 68, lost dock for
ley and foresail; the crew are frost bitten.

r 10th. Jan 25— Arr brig Victoria, Morgan, NYorky , Viguesu, St Johns, NF, for Baltimore. On the Nose, v. Donald, NYork; 28th, Sullan, Day Glawson G. u, Dec 29—In port chip Meridian, Simpson u, Dec 29—In port chip Meridian, Simpson

said the steamer Georges Creek, from New York, came in secosy. A large vessel is floating about the bay with the in great distress—uame urknown; supposed to be a Northwestel Breity of the Northwestel Breity of Northwestel Breity of the Northwestel Breity of No

ander, Philadelphia. 28th. Arr bark Flight, Calboun, Boston. Cit ship 84° ion. Miller, Liverpool. PENRACOLA, Jan 23—Cid brig. Edward, Rabeley, Have. PORTLAND, Feb 1—Arr bark John Arises, Hart, Ca. PORTLAND, Feb 1—Arr bark John Aribes, Hart, Canes, PROVIDENCE, Feb 2—Arr bark John Aribes, Hart, Canes, Providence of Southern port, according to winn). From below, schröll, for Haltimore. (Seathern port, according to winn). From below, schröll, for Haltimore. (Seathern port, according to winn). From below, schrölle, Cane into the bay on Friday night, and anchored Comminent Point. Also at anchor near Nayatt Point, Charles S Peast, a. Hoffman, from Mobile—cane into the on Saturday evening. Still below schrölle Conser, Lavaribet Markaret, Henneberry, St Johns, schr Layat Schrölle, Salland, Feb 2—Sid beig L Burgon, Caycono,